

THE
Kentish Fable
OF THE
Lion and the Foxes.

OR,
The Honesty of the
Kentish Petition made Manifest.

To which is added,
The Old Game play'd over again :

OR,
The Mystery of Iniquity Reviv'd:
BEING

A Collection of some *Speeches* and *Debates* of the
House of Commons in the Years 1627 and 1628.

*When Common Danger needs Supplies,
The Lion Craves, the Herd Denies,
And Preys on his Necessities.*

Written and Collected by a Man of Kent.

LONDON, Printed in the Year 1701.



THE
F A B L E
OF THE
L I O N
AND THE
F O X E S, &c.

THAT a present of sower Crabs, in stead of *Kentish-Pippins*, should prove as unwelcome as a Choakey-Pear to some Pallats, is no great wonder; yet is it difficult to imagine, that so small a Dose of Loyalty, given in Three little *Paragraphical Pills*, should Operate so Gripingly upon so strong a Body that receiv'd it; unless that Body be infected with *Democracy*; and if Nature be Impaired, and the Members of that Powerful Body Weaken'd by so dangerous a Distemper, it will certainly produce most miserable Effects, if proper Medicines are not timely apply'd; That is, as soon as the affrightening Symptoms of succeeding Danger shall become Visible: Therefore it was a commendable piece of Diligence in our *Kentish* Friends, upon an early discovery of the Nations Disease, to make a speedy Essay towards our Cure, by consulting with a good Physician,

fician, and admonishing us to that Temperance necessary for our Safety. Why then, as of late, should it be held so Culpable to Seasonably, and Modestly Advise the Patient, when the Symptoms of an Evil Habit of Body so plainly appear'd, to Correct those Rebellious Humours in the Blood, by Reforming a Debauch'd Course of Life, which would otherwise feed the growing Malady to a raging Pestilence, that might spread it self, by degrees, to the Destruction of a whole Country?

What faithful Servant, that enjoys the Bread of Contentment under the Protection of his Master, can behold, to the Dishonour of his Lord, and Destruction of the whole Family, the Steward derogate from the Duty of the Post into which he's chosen, and run headlong after his own Devices, hurry'd on by Envy, Self-Interest, and Mistrust, to Persecute his Richest Tenants at an Unseasonable time, in whom his Master has his chief Security; endeavouring, by unworthy means, to bring his Lord into Contempt, and those under his Protection into Misery and Distraction? Who, I say, that is a just Servant to his Master, can behold these things without Terrour and Regret? Or, Who can forbear saying to so Ingrateful a Steward, *Pray turn your Evil Courses and Neglects, into a true execution of your Trust and Duty, lest our good Lord and Master falls into Dishonour, and we, his Servants, who are under his Protection, become a Prey to our Enemies?*

When Loyalty, that excellent Vertue in a People, falls under Contempt, Honesty shall be accounted Insolence, and a necessary Memorandum of the Nations Welfare, shall be thought punishable with Confinement; It is high time, when the weather is so hot, for him that has a Wood to Travel thro', to have a care of the *Wasps* and *Hornets*, who, if once they conceive Mischief in their Hearts, they carry Weapons in their Rumps to perpetrate the Injury. Therefore, in these Times of Danger, I shall presume to give a further Caution, to those that need it, by way of

of *FABLE*, which I happen'd to meet with amongst some loose Papers of a *Kentish* Gentleman, who often took delight to waste a leisure hour in Composing such Trifles.

A Fable of the Lyon and the Foxes.

THE Beasts of the Forrest, when they were in much danger of a many headed Monster, who for a long time had threat'ned to devour 'em, solicited a Neighbouring Lyon of great Courage and Magnanimity, to give them his Protection, which he readily consented to, upon such Reasonable Conditions as tended to the safety and satisfaction of both sides; the Murmuring Herd, pursuant to the Lyon's Undertaking, having for several Years enjoyed their Security, till at last Ingratefully forgetting their former Danger, they would have Cancelled the old Articles, and have held the Lyon to much harder Terms; and thro' a restless Disposition arising from their Savage Nature, they began according to their old Custom of Rebelling, to be uneasie with their Governour; in this unhappy Interim, when the Forrest was divided, a fresh Alarm was given them by their many-headed Enemy, who by a new Alliance had increas'd his Force, and look'd upon them now with a more terrible Aspect than ever, to the great Fear and Amazement of all the Beasts of the Forrest; the Lyon, in order to defend his Subjects from the approaching danger, Summon'd the leading Quadrupedes of every Herd, to come and Consult with him about this weighty Affair, in which he was very wisely unwilling to proceed without their Advice and Consent, recommending to their Care and Consideration the whole Circumstance of the Business; desiring them to be speedy in raising such Supplies as were at this time absolutely necessary for the Defence of the Forrest, which if not taken care of in due season, there could be no Prospect or Probability of Future Safety; but as the Devil would have it, a parcel of Democratical Foxes having cunningly foisted themselves into this Assembly, instead of considering the Publick Safety, they began heavily to complain of several Ravenous Tygers about the Lyons Court, who had Fatted themselves to a Monstrous Bigness out of the PLENTIFUL Provisions they had rais'd to strengthen the Lyon against the common

common Enemy, and that such Supplies had been wrongfully ingross'd into the Talcons of those Tygers he kept about him, to the Prejudice of his Poor Subjects, and weak'ning of the Forrest in General; and that except the Lyon would Remove those Beasts of Prey from him, and make them ever incapable of his Service for the future, they would by no means answer his request: The Lyon being much dissatisfied at this unexpected Usage, from those who for several Years he had so carefully Protected: After he had paus'd some little time, under this difficulty, and finding no good to be done, without gratifying their Importunities, did at last, after much Struggling with himself to secure his Friends the Tygers, who were qualified ev'ry way for his Service, and would, according to their duty, run any Hazard in the Defense of their Master, consent to remove them from him, and Resign them to the Mercy of their envious Enemies; which was no sooner done, but the subtle Foxes took Advantage of the Lyons Weakness, and trapanning him into a Snare, Par'd his Talcons, and Punch'd out his Teeth, forcing him tamely to submit to all the unreasonable Demands, which thro' their Pride and Envy they exacted from him, till they had brought him first into Contempt, and afterwards to Destruction: Which admits of a Moral two ways, as follow.

Moral.

The Landlord that in time of Want
Can no Supply procure,
Unless he to his Tennants Grant
What was his own before;
Is in a hapless Case indeed,
That will be hard to mend;
The more supply'd, the more he'll need,
Till Beggar'd in the end.

Moral.

He that removes or slights a Friend,
To keep his Foes at rest,
Mistakes; for they that Point have gain'd,
Which serves their Purpose best;
For Friends are our Security,
By them the Battle's won,
And he that quits them easily,
Will surely be undone.

That the World may be put in Mind how the Morals of the foregoing Fable have prov'd fatally true upon one of the greatest of Princes, I have thought it not amiss to Republish a Faithful Collection of some of the most remarkable Speeches and Transactions, between the King, Lords, and Commons

mons Assembled in Parliament, begun on the 17th of *March* in the Year 1627. when at that time the exigency of Affairs made the King ~~hasty~~ for Supplies, and the then present distemper of the times, made the Commons backward to relieve the Crown's Necessities; so that the Reader may observe from the following Recitals, how the Seeds of Dissention were first sown, and after what manner that unhappy difference sprang up, and spread it self, so very fatal to the King, and Ruinous to the Publick.

The danger which those times apprehended from their Foreign Enemies, look'd upon *England* and *Holland* with as terrible an Aspect as the Union between *France* and *Spain* does at this present Juncture, and the Motives to provide for the Nations Security, as well as her Allies, might be then drawn from such reasonable Grounds as were at least equally inducing with our present Circumstances; yet were they obstructed by the Heat and Rashness of some Prejudic'd Members, who were secretly Advancing a Common-wealth, and endeavoured what they could to make an evil use of the Kings Necessities, that all his Requests, and pressing Importunities to the House, tho' Moderate and Engaging, were still Fruitless and ineffectual; and no return made him, but a parcel of vain Petitions and Remonstrances, busying themselves about such trifles as might justly enrage and aggravate the King, to do those things unbecoming his Wisdom as well as Dignity, which they afterwards were very vigilant to improve to the Kings Prejudice, and to the Advantage of their own Private designs, which were at last unhappily effected, to the overthrow of the King, and distraction of the whole Kingdom; so that I hope it will be thought no unnecessary undertaking to let the Publick see how Fatal have been the Differences between the King and the Commons House of Parliament; so that every good Subject, who wishes the Honour and Safety of his Prince, the Peace and Welfare of his Countrey, and the Security

Security and Prosperity of his own Person and Estate, may pray for a happy continuance of the present Unity in Parliament, to the Honour of God, the Reputation of the King, the Joy of both Houses, and Satisfaction of the Publick, to the Advancement of our own Int'rest at Home, and Terror of our Enemies Abroad.

The Kings Speech *March* the 17th, 1627.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THES E times are for Action, wherefore for examples sake, I mean not to spend much time in Words, expecting accordingly, that your (as I hope) good Resolutions will be speedy, not spending time unnecessarily, or (that I may better say dangerously) for tedious Consultations at this Conjunction of time are as hurtful as ill-Resolutions.

I am sure you now expect from me, both to know the Cause of your Meeting, and what to Resolve upon: Yet I think there is none here but knows, that common Danger is the cause of this Parliament, and that Supply at this time is the chief end of it; so that I need but point to you what to do. I will use but few Perswasions; for if to maintain your own Advices, and as now the Case stands, by the following thereof, the true Religion, Laws and Liberties of this State, and the just Defence of our true Friends and Allies, be not sufficient, then no Eloquence of Men or Angels will prevail.

Only let me Remember you, That my Duty most of all, and every one of yours is, to seek the Maintenance of this Church and Commonwealth; and certainly there never was a time in which this Duty was more necessarily required than now.

I therefore Judging of a Parliament to be the Antient, Speediest, and Best way in this time of common Danger, to give such Supply as to secure our Selves, and to save our Friends from Imminent Ruin, have called you together. Every Man must do according to his Conscience. Wherefore if you (which God forbid) should not do your Duty in Contributing what the State at this time needs, I must in discharge of my Conscience, use those other means which God hath put into my Hands, to save that which the Follies of particular Men may Hazard to lose.

Take not this as a Threat'ning, for I scorn to threaten any but my Equals; but an Admonition from him that, both out of Nature and Duty, has most care of your Preservations and Prosperities: And (tho' I thus speak) I hope that your Endeavours at this time will be such, as shall not only make me approve your former Counsels, but lay on me such Obligation as shall bind me by way of thankfulness to meet you often; for be assur'd that nothing can be more pleasing to me, than to keep a good Correspondence with you.

I will only add one thing more, and then leave my Lord Keeper to make a short Paraphrase upon the Text I have delivered you, which is, to Remember a thing to the end we may forget it. You imagine that I came here with a doubt of success of what I desire, remembering the distractions at the last Meeting, but I assure you that I shall very easily and gladly forget and forgive what is past, so that you will at this present time leave the former ways of distractions, and follow the Counsel late given you, to maintain the Unity of the Spirit in the Bond of Peace.

The King having ended his Speech, the Lord Keeper Con-
ventry, according to his Post, enlarg'd upon the matter, lay-
ing open the danger the Nation was under from the grow-

ing Greatness and United Strength of *Germany* and *Spain*, and what an open violation of a Treaty *France* had made, to the strengthening of the House of *Austria*, and to the great Injury and Oppression of our Protestant Friends and Neighbours, shewing the necessity of a speedy Supply, using very weighty Inducements to the Commons to make a quick dispatch of the Pecuniary Affair, recommended so particularly to their present Consideration; setting forth the great Advantages of Expedition, and the Danger of Delays; using all the prevailing Excitements imaginable to be quick in their Resolutions.

Then the Speaker, Sir *John Finch*, according to Custom, made his Disabling Speech, which the Lord Keeper Reply'd to, Confirming the Speaker from the King, by a Speech of Approbation, which was Reply'd to again by the Speaker, in a Rhetorical Speech of Thanks to His Majesty, for the great Honour and Favour conferr'd upon him by the Best of Masters, and the Best of Men: Which Ceremony was concluded with another Speech by the Lord Keeper, being a Paraphrase upon the Heads of what the Speaker had before deliver'd.

I shall now proceed to some select Speeches of the Members, to show with what Gaul and Bitterness, Prejudice (when in Power) will some times express it self, in spight to that Authority above 'em, which is their Duty as well as Safety not only to Submit to, but to Support in the highest Greatness and Esteem imaginable: But when Unsteady Minds gender with Base Principles, and beget a whimsical affection to Novelty, and those Sublunary Projectors shall raise themselves up to the great Counsel of our Nation, it is ten to one but the Honour of the King, and the Welfare of the People shall be both neglected, to propagate some New Reformation either in Church or State, pursuant to their own Whims; in procuring of which, they feed the Public with the hopes of wonderful Advantages, tho'

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it produces, as shall be made manifest hereafter, nothing, in the end, but Misery and Distraction.

Sir Francis Seymour's Speech, March 22. 1627.

THis is the great Councel of the Kingdom; and here, if not here alone, His Majesty may see, as in a true Glass, the state of the Kingdom. We are all Call'd hither by His Majesties Writs, to give Him faithful Counsel, such as may stand with his Honour, but that we must do without Flattery; and Chosen by the Commons to deliver up their just Grievances, and that we must do without Fear. Let us not be like Cambyses's Judges, who being demanded of him concerning something Unlawful, said, Tho' there were no written Law, the Persian Kings might do what they pleas'd. This was base Flattery, fitter for Reproof than Imitation: And as Flattery, so Fear taketh away the Judgment. For mine own part, I shall shun both these, and speak my Conscience with as much Duty to His Majesty as any Man, not neglecting the Public.

But how can we speak our Affections, while we retain our Fears; or speak of Giving, till we know whether we have any thing to Give or no? For if his Majesty shall be perswaded to Take what he will, what need we to Give?

That this hath been done, appeareth by the Billetting of Soldiers, a thing no way Advantageous to his Service, and a Burthen to the Commonwealth; the Imprisonment of Gentlemen for the Loan, who, if they had done the contrary for Fear, their Faults had been as great as theirs who were Projectors in it. To Countenance these Proceedings, hath it not been Preach'd in the Pulpit, or rather Prated, All we have is the Kings? But when they forsake their own Callings, and turn Ignorant Statesmen, we see how willing they will be to change a good Conscience for a Bishoprick.

It is too apparent the People suffer more now than ever: Will you know the true Reason? We shall find those Princes have been in greatest Wants and Necessities, that have Exacted most from their Subjects. The Reason is plain. A Prince is strong by Faithful and Wise Counsel; I would I could truly say such had been Employ'd Abroad. I speake this to this end, to shew the defect proceeded not from this House.

I must confess he is no good Subject that would not willingly and freely lay down his Life, when the End may be the service of his Majesty, and the good of the Commonwealth. But he is no good Subject, but a Slave, that will have his Goods taken from him against his Will, and his Liberty against the Laws of the Kingdom. In doing this, we shall but tread in the steps of our Fore-Fathers, who still prefer'd the Public Interest before their own Rights, nay, before their own Lives. It will be a Wrong to Us, to our Posterities, to our Consciences, if we shall forgo this. This we shall do well to present to his Majesty.

I offer this in the General, thinking the Particulars fitting for Committees. What I may now say, or shall then, I submit to better Judgments.

Moral Reflection.

*When Kings (tho' Just) Necessitous shall grow,
If Faction once prevails, they'll keep him low.
What Prince, that's Wise, will such a Monster feed,
That Preys upon his Wants in time of need?*

Sir

Sir Thomas Wentworth's Speech, March 22 1627.

MAY this Days Resolution be as happy, as I conceive the Proposition (which now moves me to rise) to be seasonable and necessary; it did never more behove this great Physician, the Parliament, to affect a true consent amongst the parts, than now. This Debate carries with it a double Aspect, towards the Sovereign, towards the Subject; tho' both be Innocent, yet both are Injur'd; both to be Cur'd. In the Representation of Injuries, I shall crave your Attention; in the Cure, I shall Beseech your equal Cares and better Judgments.

Surely, in the greatest Humility I speak it, these Illegal ways are Punishments, and Marks of Indignation; the raising of Levies strengthen'd by Commission, with unheard of Instructions, the Billetting of Soldiers by Lieutenants, and Deputy-Lieutenants, have been as if they could have perswaded Christian Princes, nay Worlds, the Right of Empire had been to take away by strong-hand, and they have endeavour'd (as far as was possible for them) to do it.

This hath not been done by the King (under the pleasing Shade of whose Crown I hope we shall gather the Fruits of Justice) but by Projectors; they have pretended the Prerogative of the King beyond the Just Proportion, which makes the sweet Harmony of the whole; they have rent from us the Light of our Eyes, enforc'd a Company of Guests worse than the Ordinaries of *France*, vitiated our Wives and Daughters before our Faces, brought the Crown to greater want than ever, by anticipating the Revenues: And can the Shepherd be thus Smitten, and the Sheep not Scattered? They have Introduced

roduc'd a Privy Conucel, ravishing at once the Spheres of all Ancient Government, Imprisoning us without Bank or Bond: They have taken from us—What shall I say? (Indeed what have they left us?) All means of Supplying the King, and ingratiating our selves with him, taken up the roots of all Propriety, which, if they be not seasonably set into the Ground by his Majesties own Hand, we shall have instead of Beauty, Baldness.

To the making of them whole, I shall apply my self, and propound a Remedy to all these Diseases. By one and the same thing hath King and People been hurt, and by the same must they be cur'd; by Vindicating—What? New things? No, our Antient, Sober, and Vital Liberties; by reinforcing the Ancient Laws made by our Ancestors; by setting such a Character on them, as no Licentious Spirit shall dare to enter upon them. And shall we think this is a way to break a Parliament?—No, our desires are Modest and Just, I speak truly both for the Interest of King and People. If we enjoy not these, it will be impossible to relieve him: Therefore let us never fear that they shall not be accepted by his Goodness.

Therefore I shall descend to my Motion, consisting of four parts, two of which have relation to our Persons, two to the Propriety of our Goods. For our Persons, the Freedom of them, First from Imprisonment, Secondly from Employment Abroad, contrary to the Ancient Customes. For our Goods, that no Levies may be made but by Parliament: Secondly no Billetting of Souldiers.

It is most necessary that these be Resolv'd, that the Subject may be secur'd in both. For the manner, in the second Place it will be fit to determine it by a Grand Committee.

Moral Reflection.

*When Kings for due Supplies the Commons Court,
 For th^e Nations safety, and the Crown's support,
 And they some trifling Grievances preferr,
 Such Patriots in their Trust most grossly err;
 Small Evils better had dispenc'd with been,
 Than so Redress'd to let far greater in:
 In times of Danger he that breeds Delays,
 His King, his Countrey and himself Betrays;
 The Sickmans Strength's but thro' Neglect decay'd,
 Distemper only kills for want of timely Aid.*

After these and some other Speeches to the same purpose, they fell Tooth and Nail upon that part of the Kings Pserogative, touching Commitment of the Subject, *Per Mandatum Domini Regis*, &c. without Specifying the Cause of the Commitment in the Warrant, that it might appear upon the return of the *Habeas Corpus*, about which there was very Learned Arguments between the Attorney General and other Gentlemen Professors of the Law, which were very tedious, and occasion'd (as it was design'd) further delays of the King's Business, to his great dissatisfaction, so that he thought it necessary, after they had likewise teas'd him with a parcel of frivolous Petitions about Fasting and Praying, and concerning Recusants, and Billeting of Soldiers, to remind them of his Request by a Message to the Commons by Mr. Speaker, which being but short, I have thought proper to insert it.

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The Kings Message to the Commons, April 12 1628.

HIS Majesty having given Notice to this House as well of the pressing of the time, as of the Necessity of Supply, has long since expected some Fruit of that which was so happily begun; but finding an unexpected stop, almost beyond all expectation, after so good a Beginning, hath Commanded me to tell you, That without any further unnecessary delay, you proceed with his Business: For however he hath been willing and consenting his Affairs and ours should concur and proceed together; yet his meaning was not that one should give Interruption to another, nor the time to be span out upon any Pretence, upon which the Common Cause of Christendom doth so much depend. He bids us therefore to take heed, and not force him to make an unpleasing end of that which hath been so well begun.

Moral Reflection.

When Mild Requests and Courtships from a King,
No kind Return or hopeful Issue bring;
He, like a God, Repents his soft Entreats.
And turns his Soothings into Frowns and Threats.

In answer to the Kings Message, the House of Commons agreed upon Nine Heads, which they deliver'd as follows to Mr. Speaker.

1. That it is the Antient Right of Parliament, to dispose of matters there debated in their own Method.

2. That

2. That it is their Ancient Custome, to consider of Grievances before matters of Supply.

3. That yet nevertheless in this Parliament, to express our Affection to His Majesty, contrary to ordinary Proceedings: We have proceeded in the Supply, as far as we could in that Committee.

4. That we have been so far from delaying, that post-poning the common and pressing Grievances, we have given Precedency to the Supply, Joyning with it only the Fundamental and Vital Liberties of the Kingdom, that give Substance to the Subjects.

5. Further to Express the fullness of our Affections, we have exceeded our Order, in that Particular concerning the Supply, which tho' Later in Proposition, yet hath been first made ready for conclusion in that Committee.

6. No Person or Councel, can be greater Lovers of, or more Careful to maintain the Sacred Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown than we: And we do Conceive, that the maintaining of the Fundamental Rights and Liberties of the Subject, is an especial means to Establish the Glory of a Monarch; and that by it, his Subjects are the better enabled to do him Service, which hath been the cause of many Glorious Victories won by this Nation, above other Kingdoms, of larger Territories, and greater Number of People.

7. What Information is given to His Majesty, contrary to this, does proceed from such Persons, as (to serve their own Ends) under Colour of advancing his Majesties Prerogative, do weaken Royal Power.

8. We Trust to be clear'd in His Majesties Judgement, that
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there hath been no unnecessary stop, but a most cheerful Proceeding in the matter of Supply; and therefore, we do humbly desire, that His Majesty will take no information in this, or any other Business, from private Relations; but to Judge of our Proceedings, by the Resolution that shall be presented to His Majesty from the House.

9. Being thus Rightly and Graciously understood, we assure our selves, that the end of this Parliament, shall be more Happy than the beginning.

Moral Reflection.

What Eye unbyas'd, that with Judgement Reads;

But sees their Word flow diffrent from their Deeds.

They mildly Treat, whilst blowing up a Storm;

Still make large Promises, but none Perform:

Steer their own Course, to propagate bie-Ends;

Like Enemies they act, yet speak like Friends.

No Duty show in Deed, tho' much Declare;

What Princely Soul but His, could such hard Usage bear?

The King making some new Propositions of Supply, wherein were mention'd the particulars, upon which the Money was to be laid out. The House of Commons fell into a very hot Debate concerning the Propositions; and that the Reader may the better discern, how avers'd they were against raising the King Money, (tho' apparently for the Good and Safety of the Nation in General) I have inserted some of the most remarkable Speeches that were upon that Affair deliver'd.

Sir

Sir Francis Seymour.

THAT, as Supply is desir'd, so are we met for that Purpose; but if by those late Courses we be disabled, then he is not to expect it from us: Our greatest Grievances, being His Majesties Pressing Wants, two Subsidies formerly given, and five forceably and unadvisedly taken, are great motives not to be too forward. That we have hastily drawn two great Enemies upon us, and all this done by Men of small, or no Judgement.

Mr. Spencer.

THAT formerly hath been given five Subsidies for the repairing of the Forts, and not a Penny bestow'd on them, but the Money wasted in Dishonour.

Mr. John Elliot.

THAT our late disasters at Calis and Reez, might discourage us from thinking of Foreign Attempts. At Calis, when we Neglected the taking the Spanish Fleet in the Harbour, nothing attempted at our Landing, but Drinking and Disorder; no good Account given at the return, concerning Service at St. Martin's; the whole Account carry'd against the Judgment of the best Commanders, which makes all the World Despise and Condemn us; besides, the in-riching of the Enemy with Kindnesses, and parling with the Forts with Presents, which time will bring to Light.

Sir Edward Coke.

THAT when England stood alone, without Friends and addition of Kingdoms, as 32. E. 3. the King (wholly Guided by his Parliament-Council) brought always home Victories, both against France and Scotland: His four reasons of it were, First, Good Council. Second, Valiant Leaders. Third, Timely Provision. Fourth, Good Imployment, and Forecast. And likewise in Rich. II. Henry IV. Henry V. He designs to give plentifully, and that in gross, not to Examine the Particulars, alledging Solomons Rule, Qui repetit Seperat: For (said he) if we Rip them up, we sever them forever. And in that Proposition for setting forth 60 Ships, shall we Pay both Tonnage and Subsidies for them? This will draw a dangerous President. Likewise that others in setting forth (God knows whither) a thousand Horse, and a thousand Foot; being not able to set them forth, how shall we look to maintain them Abroad? That in an Island, the Defensive War is best, and most proper. To conclude our Gift in Gross, will serve best in these times, for by that Course we shall seem to allow all the Propositions, and except against none.

Sir Thomas Wentworth.

THAT he will look after the Island of England, and no farther, except our Fortunes were Better. That as he is bound in Duty to the King, so in faithful Love to his Country. That our Freedom and Liberty, being once known and Granted, we then may proportion our Gift.

His Conclusion was, That the final Debate of this Question, may be lay'd aside until Fryday, and in the mean time to go on with our Grievances.

Serjeant

Serjeant Hoskins.

THAT knowing our own Rights, we shall be better enabled to give. Two Legs go best together, our Just Grievances and our Supply; which he desires may not be separated, for by presenting them together, they shall be both taken, or both refus'd.

Moral Reflections on the foregoing Debate.

Thus they delay their Aid, and bind (we see)

The King in Fetters of Necessitie,

Their Rights and Freedoms they complain they want,

And Crave much more than Kings can safely Grant,

Talk of Supplys, but drive at Foreign Things,

Still keep him Poor, and Clip his Royal Wings.

Thus like a Bird Deplume him by degrees,

Then take him up, and handle him as they Please.

After this Debate, the Business of the King, and Commitment without showing Cause, was again review'd in the House, and most strenuously argued, between the House of Commons (on behalf of the Liberty of the Subjects) and the Kings Council, on behalf of the Kings Prerogative; after which the Commons began to pick a Quarrel first with the Earl of Suffolk, for affronting a Member of the House, Mr. Selden, in saying, That he had raz'd a Record to the Kings Prejudice; which the Commons took as a Scandal, cast upon the whole House, resolving that the Particulars of this Imputation, should be presented to the

the House of Lords, and the Earl of *Suffolk* charg'd at the Bar, and the Lords desir'd to proceed in Justice against him, and to inflict such Punishment upon the said Earl, as an Offence of so high a Nature (being against the House of Commons) doth deserve, then after some little Interposition of Affairs, relating to the Liberty and Property of the Subjects, they Voted eight Particulars against the Duke of *Buckingham*, then Principal Minister of State, which were as follows.

The Excessive Power of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and the Abuse thereof, is the chief and principal Cause of all the Mischiefs that have happen'd to the King and Kingdom.

1. *Innovation of Religion.*
2. *Innovation of Government.*
3. *Disasters of Designs Abroad.*
4. *Not Guarding the narrow Seas.*
5. *Not Guarding the Forts.*
6. *The Decay of Trade.*
7. *The Decay of Shipping.*
8. *The Want of Munition.*

Moral Reflection.

*The Favourites, who in State bear high Command,
On Fortunes Pinnacle but Tottering stand;*

What

What Faults so'er in Government appear,

Tho' done by others, he the Blame must bear.

No height secure, tho' Level with the Crown,

The Peoples Powerful Breath can blow him down.

After this they began to Anger the King with a parcel of unwelcome Remonstrances, wholly neglecting the Business of Supply, and put him upon Necessity of ending that Sessions; nothing being done, but might as well have been omitted; and neglected what was most proper to have been done.

The Bishop of Exeters Letter, sent to the House of Commons April the 28th, 1628.

Gentlemen,

FOR Gods sake be Wise in you well-meant Zeal? Why do you Argue away Precious time, that can never be revok'd, or repair'd? Woe is me, while we Dispute, our Friends Perish, and we must follow: Where are we if we Break; and (I Tremble to think) we cannot but break if we hold so stiff. Our Liberties and Properties, are sufficiently declar'd; to be sure and legal, our Remedies are Clear and Irrefragable. What do we Fear? Every Subject sees the way now Chalk'd out for future Justice; and who dares henceforth Tread besides it? Certainly, whilst Parliaments Live, we need not mis-doubt the Violation of our Freedoms and Rights. May we be but where the Law found us, we shall sufficiently Enjoy our selves and ours. It is no season to search for more! Oh let us not, whilst we over-rigidly Plead for an higher Strain of Safety, put our selves into a necessity of Ruin and
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utter Despair of Redress. Let us not in the Suspicion of Evils that may be, cast our selves into a present Confusion. If you Love your selves and your Country, remit something of your own Terms; and since the Substance is yielded by your Noble Patriots: Stand not too rigorously upon Points of Circumstance. Fear not to Trust a good King, who after the strictest Laws made, must be trusted with the Execution. Think that your Country, Nay, Christendom lies on the Mercy of your present Resolutions. Relent, or Farewel Welfare.

From him, whose Faithful Heart Bleeds in a

Vow'd Sacrifice for his King and Countrey,

Exeter.

Moral Reflection.

*How hard is inbred Malice to remove,
When Honest Lines like these, shall Fruitless Prove!
Rebellions Seeds by Hells dire Agents Sown,
Root deep, and with ill Branches top the Throne;
Which if not timely Lop'd, and still kept Low,
Will soon too Tall for England's safety Grow:
Eclipse the Glories of the Crown, and spread
O'er the whole Land, Confusions Gloomy shade.
Let all Good Men the Wicked Weed abjure,
And Curse the Soil whose Rankness gives it Pow'r.*

May

*May Parliaments the Kingdoms Good Pursue,
And render unto Cæsar what's his Due.*

The chief intent of this Breviary, is to remind the Publick, how that fatal difference had it's beginning in *England*, which first brought the chief Friends of the King, and afterwards himself to Ruin, and the whole Kindom into Misery and Distracti-
on. That every true Lover of the King and his Country, may Pray for a Happy Preservation of that Union between the King and the two Houses of Parliament, which ever since the Revolution have been, and at this Juncture is so Happily Enjoy'd; not only to the Safety, but as well to the Satisfaction of the whole Nation, which God Preserve and Prosper.

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*A Poem on the Gentlemen of Kent, who Deliver'd the
Loyal Kentish Petition to the Parliament.*

BOLD Sons of *Kent*, who still unmix'd retain
True *English* Blood in ev'ry Nerve and Vein,
Where Courage, Loyalty, and all that's brave,
Their Life, Support, and Preservation have;
Who by your Vertues, lets us daily see
Our good Old Fathers in their Progenie.
Hengist and *Horsus*, tho' of Life bereft,
In you, their Issue, still their Souls are left;
Who the same Paths of Ancient Honour Tread,
And by their great Examples Great are made.

Your happy Soil by Heav'n and Nature Blest,
Was by our English Fathers first possess'd;
Who truly Noble by their Deeds became,
And rais'd their Mem'ries to immortal Fame,
Which you their Sons Enjoy; whose old Renown
Is Fed each day by Merits of their own:
Which makes their Glories, in Contempt of Fate,
Like sprinkled Flowers look fresh, and smell more sweet.

In Pagan Times, before the Sacred Word,
Was spread abroad, when Idols were ador'd,
And Heavens new Light from *Britain* was Conceal'd,
Which in those times was but to few reveal'd;
Then Noble *Kent* disdain'd the petty Name
Of County, and a Kingdom was, whose Fame
Justly diffus'd it self thro' Foreign Parts,
And spread in distant Fields her Sons Deserts,
Which fled to *Rome*, and reach'd *St. Gregory's* Ear,
Who then was plac'd in th' Apostolick Chair.

And

And being by Heaven inspir'd, soon after sent
Augustine with the Sacred Word to *Kent*.
 The good old Saint thus glad to be Employ'd,
 Did for his Happy Journey soon Provide;
 And with him many more Learn'd Doctors took,
 Skill'd in the Laws of Heav'n's Eternal Book.
 When thus Equip'd for *Angel-Land* he Sail'd;
 So term'd at *Rome*, and Angels were ye call'd:
 From those fair Features, and obliging Mein,
 In none but in the *Kentish Saxons* seen.
 At last they came to *Thanet's* fruitful Isle,
 And blest in Heaven's Name the happy Soil;
 In whose Green pleasing Meads they Preach'd and Pray'd;
 And thro' Heaven's Mercy num'rous Converts made.
 Thus Christian Truths, thro' Providence and Grace,
 Where-ever Taught, we find prevails apace;
 At last the King, by Heav'nly Good Inspir'd,
 To hear this Doctrine very much desir'd;
 With which his Ears were quickly after Blest,
 And he with Joy the Christian Faith embrac'd.
 Thus has your Country, and her Sons Estate,
 Time out of Mind been Fortunate and Great.
 By old Records it plainly doth appear,
 You the first English, and first Christians were;
 An Honour worthy of a Vertuous Pride;
 A Self-Esteem that you may Boast, not Hide:
 And justly may Respect, nay, Rev'rence claim,
 As due to your first Christian County's Fame.

Then when the Conqueror, had our Land Enslav'd,
 And still the more we gave, the more he Crav'd;
 Aiming by force to make himself too Great,
 Whilst the poor Subjects mourn'd their wretch'd State.

But:

But you so Cautious of your Countries Good,
 Like Noble Patriots all his Pow'r with-stood;
 Oppos'd his Army with your Warlike Bands,
 And made him Truckle to your just Demands;
 Witness those Customs which you still Enjoy,
 His Sword could not Abolish, or Destroy.
 The Gavel Kind and several Rights beside,
 By you preserv'd, to other Shires deny'd.
 Which Marks of Freedom, that you ne'er would lose,
 Your Noble Resolution bravely shews.
 And that those Vertues in your Race remain,
 By late Examples you have prov'd most plain.
 When differing Parties grew alas too hot,
 And private Quarrels, Publick Ills Begot,
 Who but the *Kentish* Patriots wou'd Advise,
 Against those Mischiefs they foresaw would Rise;
 Their Loyalty at once they boldly show'd,
 And Honest Zeal for happy *Englands* Good;
 A President that has Successful been,
 Which none but them durst follow or begin.
 To those Great Souls, to *Englands* Int'rest true,
 Let Honour to their just Deserts Accrue;
 And all the Nations Thanks be giv'n 'em as their Due.

F I N I S



